

(2) Marks

15
22
23
10
11

11

150
11
15

07
22

$$\left[\frac{S}{N}\right] = [EIRP] + \left[\frac{S}{N}\right] + [A] - [F] - [K]$$

$$-21.2 - 20.1094$$

iii. Calculate carrier to noise spectral density ratio at receiver if the noise temperature is 185 K (State its unit) (2) Marks

b) Prove that for satellite downlink (entirely absorptive):

$$6.264 \times 10^{-3}$$

$$6.136$$

where:

$$\left(\frac{N}{C}\right)_{\text{rain}} = \left(\frac{N}{C}\right)_{\text{CS}} \left(A + (A - 1) \frac{T_a}{T_{s,CS}} \right)$$

$$K = 1.38 \times 10^{-23}$$

- A is absorptive attenuation (ratio)
- T_a is apparent absorber temperature
- $T_{s,CS}$ is System noise temperature in Clear-Sky

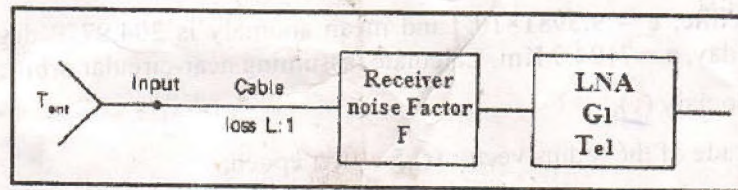
(7)

(7) Marks

c) For the system below, the receiver noise figure is 12 dB, the cable loss is 5 dB, the LNA gain is 50 dB, and its noise temperature is 150 K. The antenna noise temperature is 35 K. (13) Marks

i. Calculate the noise temperature referred to the input. (6) Marks

ii. Is this the optimal system arrangement? If not, rearrange the system for optimal operation. (Validate your answer!). (7) Marks



(10)

Question No. 5 : (28) Marks $T_{\text{ant}} = T_{\text{ant}} + T_0 L + \frac{T_0 (L-1)}{L} + \frac{T_0 (F-1)}{L}$

a) Calculate the maximum possible longitudinal separation $\Delta\phi$ between two satellites in geostationary orbit. (6) Marks

$$\Delta = 2a_{\text{geo}} \sin\left(\frac{\Delta\phi}{2}\right)$$

b) Mention (only one-line each) the different steps of how GPS works. (5) Marks

c) Mention four reasons for using pseudo random sequences in GPS systems. (8) Marks

d) Define GDOP term used in GPS and explain (briefly aided with a sketch) how it can affect the accuracy of GPS receivers. (9) Marks

X

$$95114$$

$$62614$$

$$2227.2$$

The end of questions

Below amount
 $\Delta E = b$

$$b = 90 - \Delta E - E_0$$

$$\cos^{-1}\left(\frac{A \cdot \cos \Delta E}{\sin \theta}\right)$$

Value

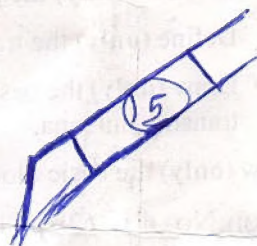
$$b_{\text{min}} = 90 + 5 = 95$$

$$S = \frac{a}{R}$$

$$b = 180 - \sin \alpha - S$$

$$B = \cos^{-1}\left(\frac{\cos b}{\cos \Delta E}\right)$$

$$\Delta E \pm B$$



Good luck

Assoc. Prof. Amira Ashour (Coordinator of the Course)

Dr. Mahmoud Selim



1. Determine the excitation coefficients of the array elements.
2. Determine the DRR of the array.
3. Plot the array factor and the total field pattern.
4. Explain how to control the HPBW of the array.
5. State the advantages and disadvantages of the array.



Electronics and Electrical Comm. Dept.
Total Marks: 90 Marks
First term



Course Title: Wave Propagation and Antennas (2)	Course Code: EEC 4123	Year: 4th
Date: 26-1-2017	Allowed Time: 3 Hours	No. of Pages: (2)

Question (4) [18 marks]

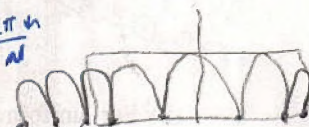
(a) Consider a broadside chebychev array consisting of $N = 4$ antenna elements with uniform element spacing $d = \lambda/2$. The array has side lobe level of $-20dB$.

1. Determine the excitation coefficients of the array.
2. Plot the array factor.
3. Explain why the chebychev array provides equal side lobes.
4. Plot the chebychev polynomial $T_9(z)$.

$$z = z_0 \cos \theta$$

$$V = \frac{4 + 80 \cos \theta}{2} - \frac{\pi}{2}$$

$$\phi_n = \frac{2\pi n}{N}$$

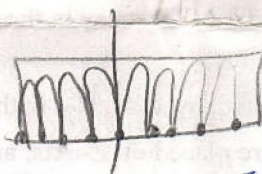


Question (5) [18 marks]

(a) Consider 8 elements broadside circular antenna array of radius $a = 2\lambda$. The array consists of short dipoles placed in X-Y plane and oriented in Z-direction.

1. Determine the equation of the array factor.
2. Plot the total field pattern of the array in the broadside direction.
3. State the advantages of the circular array over linear array.

$$\sum_{n=0}^N |I_n| e^{j\psi_n}$$



2, 405

Dr. Amir Hussein

15, 106

$$T_m(z) = \cosh(m \cosh^{-1}(z))$$

12, 56

$$\cosh\left(\frac{1}{m} \cosh^{-1}(R_0)\right)$$



Course Title: Project Management
Date: 17- 01- 2017 [Final Exam]

Course Code: EEC41H5
Allowed time: 2 Hr

Year: 4th EEC41H5 Year
No. of Pages: (1)

اجب عن جميع الأسئلة الآتية موضحا اجابتك بالرسم التوضيحي كلما امكنك ذلك (حل بقدر ما تستطيع):-
(الدرجات موزعة بالتساوي على جميع الأسئلة)

السؤال الأول:-

- عرف الإدارة، و عرف المشروع، و عرف ادارة المشروعات، وما هي الأهداف الأساسية للمشروع؟
- ما هي انواع المشروعات؟ وما هي عوامل نجاح المشروعات بشكل عام؟ وما الأسباب الأساسية لفشل المشروعات؟
- أذكر طرق قياس أثر أداء المشروع؟ وما هي وسائل قياس أداء المشروع؟

السؤال الثاني:-

- عرف دورة حياة المشروع (أو دورة تطور المشروع)؟ وأذكر بعض خصائص دورة المشروع مع رسم توضيحي يبين تغير الأفراد مع دورة حياة المشروع؟
- تكلم باختصار عن مرحلة دراسة المشروع؟ و بين أهداف المشروع؟ وما هي خصائص أهداف المشروع؟
- أذكر العناصر الرئيسية للإنتاج؟ وما هي أهم الأدارات التي تتميز بها المشروعات؟

السؤال الثالث:-

- عرف كلا مما يلي:-
التخطيط - الخطة - الموازنة - التنفيذ - المهمة - النشاط - ادارة التكامل - ادارة الجودة .
- أذكر ما الهدف من ادارة المشروع؟ وما هي مزايا ادارة المشروعات؟
- ما هي أهم المهام في عمليات التخطيط والرقابة للمشروع؟ مع شرح وتفصيل اثنين منهم؟

السؤال الرابع:-

- عرف ما معنى تخطيط المشروعات؟ وأذكر أهم المهام في عمليات التخطيط، والرقابة للمشروع؟
- ما هي العناصر اللازمة لاعداد خطة المشروع؟ وما هي خطة المبيعات للمشروع؟ وما هي خطة التسويق للمشروع؟
- ج-من الذي يقوم بالتخطيط ولماذا؟ وما المطلوب في تخطيط المشروع؟

السؤال الخامس:-

- ما هي أبعاد العملية الادارية وما هي وظائف المديرين في ادارة المشروعات؟
- بين كيفية تخطيط المدير لعمله اليومي؟ وما هي وسائل تحقيق خطة العمل في الادارة للمشروعات؟
- أذكر أهم ما ينبغي أن تشتمل عليه خطة المشروع؟

السؤال السادس:-

- عرف ما هي ادارة الانتاج؟ وما هي ادارة الانتاج والعمليات؟ وما هي أهداف الأداء في ادارة الانتاج؟
- ما هي الوظائف المتاحة في مجال ادارة الانتاج؟ وما هي العوامل المؤثرة على وظيفة ادارة الانتاج؟ وما هي وظائف نظام الانتاج؟ وبين ما هي مجالات اتخاذ القرار في ادارة الانتاج؟
- أذكر العناصر التسع اللازمة لاعداد خطة المشروع؟ مع شرح مختصر لاثنتين منهم؟

انتهت الأسئلة

مع اجمل التمنيات بالتوفيق والنجاح
{{Dr Eng.: Alaa-Eldin A. El-Hammady}}



Course Title: Telecommunication Networks
Date: 12/1/2017

Course Code: EEC4124
Allowed time: (3) hrs.

Year: 2016/2017
No. of Pages: (4)

Question No. 1 : Complete the following sentences: (5 Marks: 0.5 mark for each item)

- A. The word means "far off" or "distant" information transfer.
- B. A can be a computer, printer, or any other device capable of sending and/or receiving data in a network.
- C. In connection, the link capacity is shared among network stations.
- D. is an example of Metropolitan Area Networks (MAN).
- E. Network topology is
- F. In topology, any tap device failure will cause the whole system fail.
- G. is an interconnection of star networks.
- H. In twisted pair cables, the two conductors of a single circuit are twisted together for the purposes of
- I. Transmission distance: in twisted-pair > coaxial cables. Thus, cable needs frequent use of to overcome the attenuation.
- J. Microwaves are used for unicast communication such as

Question No.2: Choose the correct answer to complete the sentence:

(4 Marks: 0.5 Mark for each item)

- A. Police radio is an example of transmission.
 1. full duplex
 2. half duplex
 3. simplex
 4. broadcasting
- B. The range of frequencies contained in the signal is called.....
 1. absolute bandwidth
 2. effective bandwidth
 3. spectrum
 4. throughput
- C. Analog signals carry digital data in the.....
 1. modem
 2. telephone
 3. codec
 4. digital transceiver
- D. According to Nyquist formulation for channel capacity, if the rate of signal transmission is $2B$, then a signal with frequencies no greater than is sufficient to carry the signal rate.
 1. $0.5B$
 2. $2B$
 3. $3B$
 4. B

E. measures the time required for a bit to travel from the source to the destination.

1. Transmission delay
2. Queuing time
3. Propagation delay
4. Processing delay

F.switched network assigns a dedicated communication path between the two communicating stations.

1. Circuit
2. Message
3. Packet
4. Cell

G. For a $(M \times N)$ crossbar switch, complexity equals.....

1. N^2
2. M^2
3. MN
4. $2MN$

H. FM radio is..... propagation.

1. line of sight
2. ground wave
3. sky wave
4. line of sight and sky wave

Question No.3:

(10 Marks)

A. Define the following terms:

(2 Marks)

1. Supervisory signaling.
2. WAN (Wide Area Network).

B. Compare between:

(4 Marks)

1. In-channel and common channel signaling.
2. Hub and switch.

C. Explain with drawing the structure of the telephone number hierarchy.

(2 Marks)

D. Discuss the advantages and disadvantages of message switching.

(2 Marks)

Question No.4:

(11 Marks)

A. Suppose the spectrum of a channel is between 3 MHz and 4 MHz, and $SNR = 24dB$. Using Shannon's formula, find the capacity limit C . If we want to achieve this limit, how many signaling levels are required at least? (2 Marks)

B. For a $(N \times N)$ baseline square two-stage network, deduce with drawing: (3 Marks)

1. the number of switching elements.
2. the switching capacity.
3. nonblocking condition.

$$n \times K$$

p

$$P \times K$$

K

$$K \times n_1$$

q

$$(\sqrt{N}, \lambda \sqrt{N}) \quad K=2n-1 \quad \lambda=1$$

C. Two three-stage switching networks (512x512) are designed. For each network, the number of inlets per block on the first stage $n=16$. The number of blocks on the second stage K is given as follows:

- Network 1: $K=32$.
- Network 2: $K=64$.

For each network, state if the network is blocking or not.

(3 Marks)

D. The sender and the receiver are 3 hops apart on a datagram packet-switched network where each link is 150-mile long. Per-hop processing delay is 8 ms. Packets are 1200 bytes long. All links have a transmission speed of 56kbit/s. The speed of light in the wire is approximately 125,000 miles/s. If sender sends a 20-packet message to the receiver. How long will it take the receiver to receive the message up to the last bit (measured from the time the sender starts sending)? Indicate your answer with drawing.

(3 Marks)

Question No.5:

(15 Marks)

- Mention the general characteristics of forecasting.
- Address the quantitative forecasting methods.
- Explain in details the time series method using moving average.
- Calculate the capacity of the 1st stage of an exchange required to be working over 20 years to reach its maximum capacity of 25000 subscribers. The expansion would be provided each quarter of its lifetime as 35% growth rate.

Question No.6:

(15 Marks)

- Explain the Forecasting of Subscriber Density.
- What are the factors that can be used to measure the service quality?
- What are the telephone traffic factors?
- Calculate the expected number of terminals that will be required to be connected in the local area network after 5 years, if the number of served users now is 1000 subscribers and the annual growth rate is 0.05.

Question No.7:

(15 Marks)

- Draw the relationships between the three factors in the traffic system.
- Draw and explain the different tele-traffic models (pure loss, pure waiting system, mixed system).
- What are the principal queue parameters?
- During a busy hour 'A' Erlang is offered to a single channel exchange that was occupied over a period of 49 minutes. When the lost traffic is overflowed to a multi-channel exchange, it was blocked during 1.2 minutes.

Determine:

- The average number of busy channels.
- The probability of finding 2 channels free simultaneously.

16

1-Time series
2-Caus
3-Simulation

10

7.5

1

Question No.8:

(15 Marks)

- A. Compare between:
- Routing and forwarding
 - Bellman-Ford and the Dijkstra models
- B. Explain the local call charging methods.
- C. Mention the function of the periodic pulse meter.
- D. What is the traffic offered expressed in Erlang and the CCS if the calling rate and mean call duration for different cases are respectively:
- 1000 c/h; 90 sec.
 - 1200 c/h; 2 minute.
 - 4 c/s; 1.6 minute.
 - 3 c/m; 0.04 hour.
- E. A group of 3 channels is tested 100 times. It is found that one channel is being busy 50 times and 2 channels 18 times. If the blocking probability is 2%, find:
- The probability that there are no calls in the system.
 - The channel utilization.

End of questions

With Best Wishes

Dr. Amira Ashour & Dr. Roayat Esmail

X1 = 016
X2 = 017